THE WORLDS ABOVE US.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR.)

"Why, yes; only you know it isn't a star," I answered, for I naturally supposed that he, being a man of more than ordinary in-

telligence, would know the difference be tween a star and a planet. So I was rather

Now, the nature of the stars and planets was clearly defined and settled for all time

more than three centuries ago, and the

short of an immense comet or a shower of meteors will persuade him to raise his eyes

to the heavens for more than three minutes

But this popular indifference to the most

sublime of sciences has been largely dis-pelled by two very extraordinary celestial events which have occurred in the last

seven months-the conjunction of Venus

and Jupiter on February 4, and the present near approach of Mars to the earth. The

widespread and unprecedented interest, but unfortunately much of the vast deal that

has been written about it has been either

so technical or so utterly absurd that it has only served to bewilder the uninformed.

Totten's Claims to Recognition.

And right here it might not be out of

place to state a few plain facts in regard to

a man who has done perhaps more than any other to bring the science into disrepute—

that is, of course, with the too credulous, for

his rantings. Lieutenant Totten is wel-

come to theorize and juggle with figures

to his heart's content it he would only re

believe did not receive a penny from that

body for his services.

He was detailed by the United States Gov-

rnment to give instruction in military sci-

ence and tacties in accordance with an act

of Congress providing for such instruction

in any college requesting it. It is pretty rough on old Yale to be saddled with a

crank who is ready and willing to talk non

sense by the ream to anyone who is willing

respect for him. They soon sized him up

the Second Adventist can muster half a dozen

indergraduates credulous enough

Need Facts More Than Theories.

Astronomy is a science: science is knowl

to make theories, if we do so with a careful,

make sure that we know what Mars really

s. For perhaps not a few readers of The

DISPATCH are no better off than my friend

Of the several thousand twinklers visible

to the naked eye, five besides the earth re

volve around the sun and shine with light reflected from that body. These are planets,

and their distances from the sun, using th

earth's distance from the sun as a measure.

are as follows: Mercury, 4; Venus, 7; earth, 1; Mars, 15; Jupiter, 5.2; Saturn, 9.5. The

nearer to these than the others, hence their

surpassing brilliancy. As to the stars, only

only looks larger than the other stars be

cause it is nearer to us. The logical reader

The Distance of the Stars.

than the sun, so they must be immeasurably further away," which is, of course, the

to furnish a diagram (on the same scale as

this) large enough to include the star

nearest to us after our sun, for on the above

scale of planetary distances the distance of

this star would be about 220,000, or something

like four miles from the center of the dia-

Now that we have audaciously tried to

grasp the whole realm of astronomy in a few short lines, let us take a closer look at

the planet in which we are most interested

in its present position or rather as it was on

August 4, when the earth came in a straight

line between Mars and the sun. These op-

every 780 days, but not always when Mars is

ical, and consequently its distance from

ositions of Mars as they are called oc

as near the sun as it is now. For notice that its orbit is not a circle but decidedly ellip-

The Oppositions of the Future,

But why do not all oppositions occu

when Mars is at perihelion, or in other

words nearest the sun? Simply because the

period of revolution around the sun of Mars

and the earth are not commensurable. If

Mars went around the sur in exactly two

years, then on August 4, 1894, the two planets

rould line up just as on August 4, 1892. But

Mars takes less than two years (687 days)

to complete its circuit around the sun and

consequently will arrive again at its present position before the earth has had time to get

around twice and return to where it is now

will have overtaken Mars, and in Septem

ber, 1894, Mars will again be in opposition

But you notice then it will have swung further from the sun and from us (by sev

arel million miles) and will not be so bright

as now, though much brighter than the un-

avorable opposition of 1886 as shown in the

Is Mars inhabited? The bootblack at the

corner can answer as well as Schiaparelli,

for one knows as well as the other. Rep

table, bona fide astronomers will never ad

nit more than this: "We do not know that

it is not inhabited." And it is more than

likely that our grandchildren will be no wiser than we, for 33,000,000 miles will be a

fearful barrier to investigation for years to

Chance for an Inventor.

both? The scheme is perfectly feasible, an would be very profitable.

as a study in black and gray." The

PITTSBURG, August 27.

Toledo Biade.]

WYLIE.

the sun varies.

dlagram.

"But the stars are immeasurably fainter

wallow his theories.

alluded to above.

will at once exclaim.

what he was worth, and it is doubtful if

to print it. Certainly the students felt no

disgusted when he returned: 'blanet is only a large star, isn't it?"

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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, ! AUGUST 18. 1802.

TOO MUCH CARE IMPOSSIBLE. It is being constantly repeated that the authorities are doing all in their power to prevent cholera from entering this land. But yesterday's reports on the inspection of La Touraine clearly indicate that this is by no means the case. Special warning was received from the American Consul at Havre that some of the steerage passengers carried by this steamer had before their embarkation traveled in company with persons who later developed unmistakable symptoms of cholera, And yet, after finding the health of all on board La Touraine to be in a satisfactory condition, it is said that only the mails and steerage passengers' baggage were fumigated. This fumigation is evidence that the health inspectors believe it possible for the disease to be carried by other than direct human agency. It is a question about which there is some doubt. but this is not a time for running risks. Under the circumstances as reported from Havre the clothing and belongings of every one on board should have been fumigated.

The dangers of exciting panic are perfeetly manifest, but they do not for a moment compare with those involved in criminal disregard of precautionary measures. All American ports demand the strictest inspection possible and special attention should be devoted to New Orleans. The Canadian frontier, too, must be closely guarded, and it is satisfactory to note that the Washington authorities are awaking to the fact. Thus far the Dominion Government has taken no step to restrict direct traffic between Montreal and Hamburg or other afflicted ports, and it was from Montreal that the epidemic reached the United States in

# SHOULD BE UP FOR CONTEMPT.

Since the expression of profane contempt for the public by one of the older Vanderbilts some years ago no deliverance of that type so likely to become historical has been made as that of President Me-Leod, of the Reading Railroad Company, when he heard of Chancellor McGill's de cision against his big deal. Speaking of the solemn deliverance of one of the highest courts in the country, he is reported, and so far has not denied, to have sum marized the situation thus: "The decision will have as much effect as if the injune. tion were directed against the Sioux Indians." The whole country would have reason

to rejoice if Chancellor McGill were to find a means to lay McLeod by the heels for contempt of court. However able he may be as a railroad manager, he is but a dangerous fool to be entrusted with corporate power until he is taught the lesson that everyone must respect and obey the laws in this country.

# TRYING TO UTILIZE COBDEN.

With the abandonment of any pretense of protection for American industry, and the open avowal of free trade doctrines, Democratic orators and organs are resort ing to the arguments of Cobden and Bright in the British Parliament forty years ago to help Mr. Cleveland's canvass in the United States in this year of grace 1892.

To buy always the cheapest is the favorite dictum of the free traders. All excess of cost temporarily created by protective tariff is spoken of as an unconstitutional wrong. The after results must not count. Even if by building up home industries, prices are after awhile greatly reduced on the protected articles-as has been the case with the most notable of them, such as steel, plate glass, silk, carpets and many other articles which could be mentionedthat must not count at all. If millions of our people are supported by manufacturing industries which have grown up under the protective system, that is not to be considered. If wages in the United States are 50 to 200 per cent greater than in free trade England, that cuts no figure either. None of the visible benefits which go along with the protective system are to weigh against abstractions and theories.

Finding nothing in the economic history or present or recent condition of the United States excepting what is fair evidence of the utility of protection, all that remains is to rehash Cobden's arguments as the best bolster for the free trade can vass. But it should be remembered that Cobden's arguments arose from different conditions. The agitation in which he find his colleagues engaged was primarily for taking the duty off corn in Englandto get cheap food for the workingman. An enormous duty virtually hibited foreign corn, though England was unable itself to produce a sufficient supply even to ward off famine. That was the condition which led to Cobden's success in England. A necessary of life was excluded, the country could not pro-

duce enough of that necessary to keep the people alive; so public indignation against a stupid and unbending policy in the presence of actual famine swept away the Corn laws and with them all tariffs. The abolition of tariff on manufactured goods was only incident to the greater and

more vital agitation for free corn. The American tariff is not framed with the disregard for local conditions shown in the English Corn laws. The aim of our tariff system has been to foster home industry, but not to create conditions oppressive to the masses of the people. The effect of the tariff on American manufactures has been to eventually cheapen the prices of protected articles by inviting capital into these manufactures, thus leading to large production as well as to improved mechanical and economic methods. But the tariff on corn in England in the time of Cobden could bring no such advantages. It could not add an acre to England's tillable ground, nor could it make two ears of corn grow where only one grew before.

On the one hand, therefore, under the encouragement of a protective tariff, we have had the visible evidence all around us of an immense growth and expansion of American manufactures and of articles cheapened in consequence. This expansion must go on as the numbers and demands of population increase. Opposed to this we see that the tariff on corn in England in Cobden's time necessarily became odious, because such expansion and consequent cheapening of the protected product there were utterly impossible. The arable ground of England could yield so much corn and no more; and when that quantity became insufficient for the demands of life, as it did in 1846, there was naturally a tremendous indignation against the corn duties wich prevented the inflow

of foreign corn. To attempt now to apply as infallible and suitable the arguments which Cobden found applicable under different circumstances in another country fifty years ago is to show how far back and away the free traders have to go for any sort of support for their case.

THE FACT BEYOND POLITICS.

The Philadelphia Ledger and Philadelphia Times are engaged in a dispute as to whether the Treasury has been "looted" or not. The term is a figurative one of course, but the Ledger is in the right in holding that the excessive appropriations of the past two Congresses do not constitute that class of high-handed robbery which is defined by the word. On the other hand, the Times insists that profilgacy may loot a treasury as well as theft, which is simply a method of upholding the appropriateness of a hyper-

While this quarreling about term is going on, it is curious that there is no serious dispute as to the fact. It is indisputable that the large surplus balance in the Treasury is practically gone and that the appropriations for the coming year largely exceed the estimated receipts. It is a serious matter that the policy which raised the credit of the Government to its high standing-that of keeping expenditures well within revenue-has been abandoned for the opposite policy of authorizing large expenditures in excess of income. The Democrats blame the Republicans for it; but the last session of Congress shows | hand over the power to someone else. that it is a vice of politics not of any especial party and that even the professed economists are subject to the politicians' vice of grabbing whatever appropriations

can be secured for their own districts. This sort of thing will go on until the people decide that it must be stopped. But will the people awake to the necessity of keeping up the old policy which ed the Treasury where it was or four years ago, before its credit is seriously injured by the current extrava. gance?

# A BRITISH PRECONCEPTION.

The remark of an English journal i quoted in the press of this country, that Buffalo Bill "has done more to popularize America in the minds of the general British public than any one or fifty Americans that could be mentioned."

This an American cotemporary thinks to be "rough on the fellows who parade their wealth and offensive Americanisms at the doors of English society seeking admission." If it were true, it would be rougher on the taste and discrimination of the British public. Without trying to estimate the contact which the British public has had with thousands of Americans of intelligence traveling in England, it is easy to speak of some prominent peo ple in the connection given above. In ante-war times English society had an opportunity to estimate the American character from such men as Washington Irving, Emerson, Halleck, Story and Powers. Later visitors to English society in clude the elder Charles Francis Adams Henry Ward Beecher, James Russell Lowell and U. S. Grant.

The list could be extended indefinitely but the names are enough to suggest that if England prefers the Buffalo Bill style to the intelligence, culture and civilization of the real American the conclusion is much more severe on the English taste than on the American character.

The fact is that Buffalo Bill does no popularize America at all. He popularzes a preconceived and erroneous idea of America. We all like to have our imaginary ideas presented in concrete shape. We love the stage Irishman, although he is generally unknown in real life. So the English people, conceiving America to be made up of cowboys, Indians and stage fights, love to see the representation of it, fust as the United States did, to the great part of which it was as foreign as it is to

England. But it takes a remarkable ignorance of the real American to suppose that a show of this class spreads a popular idea of

### American life or character. A POLITICAL WHIPSAW.

A singular case of what the sportive gentry call whipsawing is presented by the utterances of two esteemed Demo eratic cotemporaries. The Philadelphia Record says that those who do not believe n force bills and protective tariffs will vote for Cleveland. Also we are informed that those who do not swallow the force bill bugaboo and are opposed to protective tariffs will vote for Cleveland. And now comes the New York Sun declaring that those who believe in protective tariffs but are opposed to force bills will

vote for Cleveland. This is altogether too strongly of the 'heads I win talls you lose" order. Between our esteemed cotemporaries everyone who has any ideas on the subject of force bills and protective tariffs has got to vote for Cleveland. It would be unnecessary cruelty to have the President without ever complimentary vote for his re-election Yet that seems to be the fate that these Democratic organs have marked out for him. Still we are under the impression that a considerable vote will be found to be polled for the re-election of President Harrison when the ballots are actually

In the same connection it is interesting

to note that the esteemed Sun's campaign cry of "No Negro Domination," temporarily dropped after Alabama was carried for the Democrats by the colored vote, has been resumed. This is a new indication of the usual political belief that the American people have short memories.

A SUCCESSFUL RESCUE. The rescue of thirty-nine of the im-prisoned miners at Bridge End, Wales, told in our cable dispatches, is a reward to heroic effort that will constantly inspire the labor of miners when their com are entombed by similar disasters. After the explosion the hope of rescuing any of the miners was slight, but volunteer labor went desperately at the task. Yesterday their devotion and energy were vindicated by reaching that number of the imprisoned

In Western Pennsylvania, where the suspense and slowly gaining hopele of the efforts to rescue the victims of the Hill Farm and Mammoth mines are remembered, this instance of successful rescue will be received with sympathy and appreciation. It is not alone the joy of common humanity that thirty-nine lives were rescued from lingering death. This successful rescue will furnish a stimulus and encouragement in every future case where devoted work is neede to rescue endangered life against great

The miners of both countries have their eccentricities and faults. But it is one of their shining qualities that when the work of rescue is needed they always go at it like heroes.

# THE LABOR OF MONARCHS.

A special article in THE DISPATCH this morning devotes considerable space to the daily occupations of the reigning monarchs of Europe, with the result of drawing the conclusion that the vocation of occupying a throne is not a sinecure, and that most of the kings are hard workers. The premises on which that conclusion is based are that most of the monarchs specified devote hours to audiences and correspondence of equal length to those given by active bankers and business men, and keep at it continually.

There is no doubt that a reigning king who is anxious to do all that lies in his power for the welfare of his subjects will find plenty of occupation. On the other hand it has not been observed that any ruler of Europe was absolutely unable to find time for purposes of recreation. Nor has the drudgery of the king business ever

of late years broken down the occupants of the throne. Frederick of Germany died a premature death, but it was from inherited disease. His son's health is supposed to be frail from the same cause, not from his imperial labors. As a general rule it is found that, if the royal labors become irksome, ministers, secretaries and clerks are at hand to lighten them or take them

away altogether. It is certain that there is in modern history no well authenticated case of a monarch desiring to abdicate because the work was too much for him. Abdications have taken place for various reasons, principally involuntary on the part of the abdicator, but the case is yet to arise where the weary monarch was so unable to find rest and recreation as to wish to

THE NEGLECTED LABOUCHERE. Salt is rubbed into the smarting sores of Labouchere by the declaration that his exclusion from the new Cabinet was not due to the objections of the Queen. Mr. Gladstone is stated to have assumed the responsibility by writing a letter to the effect that Labby was not in the ministry simply because the Prime Minister did not want him there. This is additionally irritating because it infers an extraordinary

difference between Labouchere's estimat

of his political importance and Mr. Gladstone's valuation on the same subject. This is not calculated to calm the wrath of the Radical journalist politician and would-be minister. It is pouring oil on the fiames. There is something gratifying in being held up as the object of the royal wrath; but to be exposed as the man who thought he might be a Cabinet minister, but was not considered worth mentioning by the framer of the Cabinet. is gall and wormwood. If these ingredients do not inject themselves into the next installment of Labouchere's remarks on the subject, it will be because his edi-

torial pen has lost its cunning. It remains to be seen, first, whether the irate Labouchere will have the power to avenge his aggrieved sensibilities by reaching for the Gladstonian scalp; and, second whether his professed principles, if he has such an opportunity, will withhold him from doing the Tories that service. We have little faith in his power to overture Cabinets; but we have less faith in his forbearance, should the opportunity come to him to turn the scale. Human nature is very powerful; and the fury of a neglected politician is likely to surpass that of a woman scorned.

THE success of a few corporations in hifting their share of city taxes upon the shoulders of the general taxpayer has led others to follow the example. At last acdate at \$125,000. There is not a shadow of sense or justice for this. In place of being permitted to go free of the taxation which all other business concerns and individuals have to bear, these corporations which en Joy special favors from the city should be ially taxed. The result of their claim for "dead-head" privileges will be to keep them a present of enormously valuable franchises. If it is claimed there is any law to support their exemption it cannot be re-

IT is pleasant to be reminded occasionally that the President of this country can be velcomed in a non-partisan manner.

WHEN he received the Democratic nom nation for the Vice-Presidency, Adlai Ste venson felt sorry that the nation knew so little of him. But by this time his history has received a good deal more investigation

THOSE Allegheny county teachers who have attended the Institute should be in fine fettle for work when school opens.

TEXAS has a convention deadlock in one f its new districts which has failed to nom inate a candidate for Congress after 1,391 ballots. This beats the Twenty-first distriet conference hollow, and it is a first at-

ONE Cooley in jail is at any rate better than two in the bush, but the capture of the whole gang would be best of all.

EVEN Dana's pet candidate disregard Dana's advice. In opening the campaign at me yesterday Adlai was outspoken in making the tariff the issue of the campaign.

BAR HARBOR would have been the most appropriate place for the meeting of the American Bar Association.

UNPREJUDICED parties are wont to be lieve that there have been too many wheels in polities for a long while. And yet there is a talk of making bicycles figure prom inently in this year's campaign clubs.

CHOLERA or no cholera, cleanliness "Mars is far and away the brightest star in the sky, isn't it?" said a friend to me the guarantee of good health. other night as we were gazing at the ruddy

SUMMER must be the most democratic o the seasons from woman's point of view. It is the easiest time for most damsels to look their best at the least expense in a simple

A MARRIAGE ceremonial in which a thestrical star is a participant might be aptly

Ir the Democratic forces of New York were half as well united as the Republicans, the fight in November would be a good deal re severe than it will be as things stand

ANYONE who pays a dollar for fifty cents worth of Chicago souvenir is not likely to orget the World's Fair. Russia has its hands full with cholera

and distress of other kinds without botherng about such mere matters of details as kirmishing with the Ameer in the Pamir. "MEASLES," the 11-year-old leader of a

ang of boy thieves, has a reputation that is

TRAIN wreckers are generally out of their reckoning. When captured, a recrea-tion in prison for as long as possible is the best thing for the reckless criminals.

A MAN must be in good training to secure immunity from the sewerage system of New Orleans.

THERE is still some hope for Sheriff Mc-Cormick, of Fayette county. He caught two mbers of the Cooley gang and only one of them escape.

A SITE for the Southside hospital has been selected. But the free bridge is still

Cleveland's principles by the number of for-eign trade champions who are his most rdent supporters.

Know a man by his friends, and judge

VENEZUELA'S revolution seems to get nore muddled the nearer it gets to a term

THOSE Republican conferees of the wenty-first district nave another Sunday to rest, repent, and reform the errors of their leadlock ways.

LIQUOR licenses are about as transferrable as railroad mileage tickets.

THE Dahomeyan forces are retreating before the French forces. It is surprising that the Amazons were not captivated by Gallic

CHOLERA is most dangerous when it atches tolk napping.

BALLOONIACS seem to feel that they were predestined and foreordained to pro duce perpetual illustrations in the fall of

PITTSBURG would be a far finer place than it is if all its ill odors, garbage heaps

HARRISON knows the value of a word in

THAT "scatter gang" ought to be scat

CLEVELAND'S letters ought to be put through a severe course of training to get rid of some of their superfluous tissues.

## CELEBRITIES IN CLOVER.

PRINCE BISMARCK will remain at Varzin until October, when he returns to Fried

COLONEL LADEMANN, who has just been zetted commander of the Sixth Prussian | how we can let them know that the G. O. M. Infantry, is the only commanding officer in the Prussian Army who has been raised from the ranks. SIR JAMES HOME-SPIERS, whose an

proaching marriage with the beautiful American, Miss Green, is announced, is \$1. He was in the Black Watch but retired. He ongs to an old Scotch family. QUEEN VICTORIA, it is said, still che

ishes some of her childnood dolls. Albert Edward has often complained to his intiate friends about the trait in his mother's character which makes her so unwilling t give anything up.

VERESTCHAGIN, the celebrated Russia painter, has settled himself at Moscow. where he intends to reside permanently, and he is going to paint a series of hug pictures representing the principal event of the French invasion of 1812.

THE Knedive of Egypt is only a young man, but he is shrewd. He has decorated the wife of the proprietor of Et-Ahram, the most influential journal in Egypt, with the Order of the Chefakat. He has made himself solid with that paper. SENATOR MORRILL is one of the younges

ooking 80-year-old men in public life, and when he is at home in the marble-ribbe enough to drive a team to the corn grocery for fodder or to help the blacksmith when he is shoeing his oxen. WHETHER it is due to the fascinations of

his music or to the romantic interest attach Sand, it is hard to say; but Chopin seems t be the hero of the Vienna musical exhibition. The instruments and other relica of this composer have proved so attractive that the room in which they are exposed is crowded all the time.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, the head of the United States Signal Corps (though not of the Weather Bureau, as many people still suppose), ridicules the idea of signal ing the people of Mars. He regards it an un reasonable assumption to think that plane nhabited by a race at all like human be in intelligence and civilization.

Not One of the Mourners

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. 1 Governor Boies is not being quoted by the Democrats now. In one respect Boles is like Hill and Gray. He will put no crape on his hat if Cleveland be defeated.

DEATHS MERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Miss Mary Ann Robinso Miss Mary Ann Robinson died yesterda at her residence, No. 19 Cedar avenue, Allegheny She was the grand-daughter of Captain and Gen eral John Wilkins, a ploneer of Pittsburg, who came from Bedford and Carlise to Pittsburg in cousin of the late William Robinson, of Feder street, Allegheny. She devoted most of her tin to visiting the poor and supplying their wants. He gifts to the poor and needy were large, and he yistts will be greatly missed.

Frank Fertig, Sr.

Frank Fertig, Sr., one of the best know men on the Northside, died late Friday night a his residence, 46 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegneny, aged 45 years. Mr. Fertig was in the builders supply business, with warehouses on Sandusty street. He had achieved considerable prominence in local politics.

Oblinary Notes, JUDGE WILLIAM A. STEWART, of the Suprem Bench of Baltimore, died Friday at his home i Baltimore, aged 67. JOHN S. HAYES died in Tima yesterday, aged 7.

He was the oldest tin and coppersmith in the State having worked at the trade for the past 62 year MRS. M. A. DAVIS, widow of the late William E. Davis and sister-in-law of Hon. H. G. Davis, dropped dead yesterday evening at her summer home in Deer Park, Md., just a few minutes after her doctor had left her. Apoplexy is the supposed GABRIEL RENVILLE, Chief of the Sisseton In-dians, died Friday at Browns Valley, Minn., sged 70 years. At the time of the Sioux massacre, in 1892, he had a farm of 2,000 acres near the present city of tiraceville, on the Minnesota river. It was mainly through his efforts that 250 white captives were surrendered at Camp, Mivas at the close of the uprising.

Hint for the Orators. There should be plenty of campaign eches this fall, and the speeches should brief and to the point. CALIFORNIA'S WINE INDUSTRY.

Very Discouraging Prospect for Those Whose Money Is Invested, The outlook for the Californian wine grow ers in the approaching vintage season is very disheartening. For the last four years he market has been steadily running down, and grapes which were formerly sold at \$30 a ton and made into wine that brought 30 and 35 cents a gallon, were sold last year at \$9 and \$10 a ton, and 15 cents a gallon was considered a good price for the wine. The prospects are that this year a still more in-mentable state of the market will obtain. Statistics for the last three years fix the annual consumption of California wines in the difference between the two is so simple and so easily understood that it ought to be familiar to all. But the average man doesn't care a rap about astronomy, and nothing United States at from 16,000,000 to 17,000,000 gallons. New York, the eastern distributing center, takes from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 gallons, New Orleans about the same, and the remainder goes to the comparatively new market of Chicago. Nearly 12,000,000 gallons are stored up in the vaults of the San Francisco dealers, and in all probability, another 50,000,000 to \$0,000,000 gallons in the hands of the producers. At the low estimate of 20 cents a railon, this represents from \$12,400,000 to \$14,400,000 locked up in the wine casks of California.

cents a gallon, this represents from \$12,400,000 to \$14,400,000 locked up in the wine casks of California.

During the last four years the growers have made no money, and unless they can realize on some of the stocks now in storage the coming season will bring disaster to many of them. There is, however, a gleam of hope in the fact that the growers themselves know exactly why this dark cloud has settled over their industry, and admit that the whole trouble has been caused by the putting of bad wines on the market. The bright prospects of the trade led many who had had not the least experience to embark in wine making, and the consequence was that not only was an inferior wine produced, but it was allowed to sour through ignorance of the art of preservation. It was taken as a matter of course that wine could be barreled as the New England farmer barrels his cider, and when the mistake was discovered by the souring of the wine the produce was rushed overland and sold for the ordinary California wine.

The result is the threatened ruin of the industry and the arrival of the growers at a point where the dealers will not take their wine at the cost of production. Some California wine recently sold in New York brought 18 cents a gallon for 1,000 barrels, with the freight of 10 cents paid by the seller. It is generally believed that the American people will never consume the wine that California can produce, and that the only relief that can be looked for is an opening for the product in foreign countries.

### CAUSES OF COLOR BLINDNESS. The Smoking of Tobacco Proven to

Detrimental to the Eyesight. The Parliamentary Committee appointed in Great Britain to examine the subject of color blindness, particularly in its relation to marine and railway signaling, have made frain from masquerading as a Yale pro-fessor. This shrewd, would-be scientist has an exceedingly interesting report. They find that in the male population nearly 4 per cent are either partially or wholly deficient in the ability to distinguish rightly the not been slow to make capital out of his chance connection with the famous University, for he knows that the public will turn a willing ear to Prof. Totten, of Yale, primary colors of the spectrum. The tests were made with great care, under the guid-ance of specialists whose scientific knowl-edge afforded a guarantee of accurate and where plain Lieutenant Totten would go unber of the Yale faculty; he was not elected by the Yale corporation on account of any special fitness for instructing; in fact, he was trustworthy investigation, says the Philadel phia Record. not elected by the corporation at all, and I

Because Berlin wool presents to the ey a rough and non-reflecting surface, the colors of which are not heightened nor dulled by the light in which it is displayed, that substance was selected for test eyes. From a miscellaneous heap of skeins of various colors the person submitting to a test was required to select approximate matches for certain test colors. It was found that blindness to red was the most common form of deficiency; blindness to green was the next in frequency. Since experiment has proven that red and green are the two colors found to be most trustworthy for signaling purposes, on account of their superior luminosity and their visibility at considerable distances, the fact that these are the two colors which colorblind persons are most apt to mistake is a matter of the first importance.

The committee found that persons in responsible positions in the marine and railway service, where accuracy in determining color is essential to safety and efficiency, could not be trusted to read the signals correctly. This condition of things possibly furnishes the explanation of many disasters on sea and land which have hitherto been deemed mysterious; and it certainly indicates the necessity for a thorough test of the of various colors the person submitting to a

adge, not guesswork, and all we want is a little more common sense in dealing with these things. Of course, it is all very well cautious consideration of the known, for only thus do we attain to new knowledge; but we can't all be Keplers and Newtons, and it is better to leave theorizing to those prepared to theorize rationally. Before assuming the existence of Marsian neighors, and speculating as to how we can ask them who struck Billy Patterson, or as to

defects that cannot be remedied; but it is frequently the result of excessive use of tobacco. This is a hint worth remembering on the part of those who may become aware of their inability to distinguish colors.

As every day in the year thousands of lives and millions of dollars' worth of property are dependent for safe keeping upon the accurate reading of colors by persons employed upon steamers, ships and clocomstives, the knowledge of the risk involved should lead to thorough examination and should lead to thorough examination and the weeding out of those found in this par lar to have defective eyesight.

# BARON DE SEILLIERE'S FORTUNE

earth, moving in an orbit between those of Venus and Mars, of course approaches the House by a Brother's Death. one is shown in the accompanying diagram. To be sure, we usually call it the sun, but it

# THE CURSE OF CHOLERA.

by large black headlines in the newspapers.

LET us have no concealment if choice comes. This great people is no empty-headed child to be lulled into false security. When the scourge comes let everybody know it and prepare to guard against it intelli gently .- New York Advertiser.

policy of vigilance commensurate with th needs of the occasion will save this country from an infliction of pestilence.-Kansa

THE terrible mortality resulting from this disease and its quick work necessarily cause it to have an important place in the apprehensions of the people. Yet they should guard against thinking so much about it, as that invites the disease .- Nas

world no less terrible a school than that of experience has any power for good. The at dreaded of me flith is the servant and forerunner of death.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH remarks that the Cleveland Leader. elty "will soon resume its customary aspect Tux information that the cholera ha reached England is certainly the most dence of the natural gas ara is admitted nov startling bit of news of the day. It empha-sizes the necessity of the greatest precau-tion by the United States authorities to prethe inventive genius of somebody to perfect vent its introduction into this country. gas from coal slack, or crude petroleum, or Columbus Dispatch.

Tangood of the greatest number demands that no possible loophole shall be left open for the admission and sprend of the disease

## FIGHTING THE CHOLERA.

police will be organized to go from house the house in the infected districts, visiting each dwelling once or twice every day, for the purpose of inquiring if any one is troubled with diarrhosa and to supply proper rem-edies. This system proved very successful during the cholera plague of 1849 in Great

in several places simultaneously.

Danger From Pittsburg's Wells. Another precautionary measure will be the filling up of all city wells, which are al-ways apt to breed infection. There are still few wells in New York which have not been closed by the authorities. The town is built over a bed of gneiss, in which are pock ets filled with stagnant water that is neve

ets filled with stagnant water that is never ventilated by contact with the air. Wherever there is a well the water finds it way to it from these pockets, together with the sewage that has percolated into it. On might as well drink poison as New York well water. Pittsburg wells are no better. To a greater or less extent like conditions are found in all centers of population.

This country is most advantageously situated for defense against invasion by cholers, from which it is protected by two wide ocean barriers. Fortunately the germ of this disease never requires more than three days for its incubation. In other words, more than that time does not elaps between the moment of infection and the appearance of the first symptoms. Therefore, any person who may arrive at one of our borts from Europe without exhibiting any signs of the complaint can be asfely presumed to be free of it. Briefly, it is not possible for people to contract the cholera abroad and fetch it across the Atlantic without being so sick by the time they reach this side as to make advertisement of the fact, whereupon they would be promptly quarantined. Vessels carrying such patients would be detained, of course.

Cholera Is a Portable Disease,

Cholera Is a Portable Disease.

Nevertheless, cholers germs might possi

stroyed.

Among the auxiliary causes of cholers, fear of the disease is rated high. Depressing emotions and intemperance are likewise to be avoided. The panic which commonly be avoided. The panic which commonly prevails during epidemics of the complaint attains such seriousness that it has earned for itself the name of "choleraphobia." Under such conditions ordinary diarrhea usually affects a large number of persons without eventuating in cholera. At the same time there is no wonder that it occasions alorge in example, as the dread disease. ions alarm, inasmuch as the dread disease sions alarm, inasmuch as the dread disease itself gives no warning of its attack, aside from mild diarrhea. So little are patients conscious of their danger that often they apologize for giving the physician the trouble of visiting them, when a glance suffices to show him that they are on the verge of fatal collapse.

The First Thing in Case of Attack. The first thing requisite is to check the for that purpose, the patient will nearly al-But a delay of balf an hour is often fatal Collapse supervenes, and then there is little hope. A few drops of laudanum with camphor, in repeated doses, will stop the diarrhea. However, the best remedy, according to Austin Flint, the famous au-thority and author of the "Practice of Mediine," is salt of morphia in doses of one grain each, placed on the tongue and re-peated at intervals of 30 to 45 minutes until the diarrhea ceases. Where vomiting ren-ders this method impracticable, the remedy should be given by the rectum, and, where ders this method impractions, the reneway should be given by the rectum, and, where the symptoms are urgent, both methods should be tried. Every moment is precious, for, if the object is not promptly effected, collapse is likely to ensue, the diarrhea causing a rapid disorganization of the

cholera is a bacterial disease. The germ Cholera is a bacterial disease. The germ that causes it by attacking the alimentary canal has been named the "comma bacillus," because of its peculiar shape. It was first discovered by Prof. Koch, of Berlin, whose "lymph" for consumption recently excited so much discussion. There is recent news, by the way, that this lymph has been perfected and will yet prove a cure for incipant consumption as well as for other comfected and will yet prove a cure for incip-ient consumption, as well as for other com-plaints of a tubercular nature. Koch suc-ceeded in isolating and identifying the choi-era bacillus during the epidemic of cholera in Egypt in 1884. His publication of the find was at first pooh-poohed by French physic-ians, between whom and the German doctors there was at that period a particularly vigorthere was at that period a particularly vigor-ous rivalry. But the great bacteriologist of Berlin succeeded in demonstrating his facts beyond controversy. He was sent to India by the German Government for the purpose of studying the disease at its home.

Germs Scattered Through the Sewers. In order to prevent the spread of cholers,

obviously the most important thing to know is how the germs are distributed. The com plaint being a disease of the alimentary canal, the bacilli are only contained in the arges from the bowels of the patient and in the vomit. Accordingly, these must be promptly destroyed, and not thrown away. They should not be permitted to pass into the sewers, because the latter e into rivers usually. It is probable that the germs most commonly find their way into the body in drinking water, though they are also conveyed by air. There is a possibility that cholera might be transported into this country from Russia through Siberia and across Bering Strait from Kamtchatka, but across Bering Strait from Kamtchatka, our such an event would not seem very likely. India, as has been said, is the home of choiers. The disease is always alive there in some localities. Religion is chiefly responsible for its opread. The pilgrims, who gather periodically from all parts of the country at native shrines, fetch the disorder with them. It spreads rapidly among their assembled multitudes, no sanitary precautions being taken, and they distribute the infection in all directions in dispersing. nfection in all directions

ROSES.

Red roses grow In an old garden fair; And zephyrs blow 'mid the summer's glow And all the leaves are swaying On the white rose tree's bough; And the whole world is maying Even now.

Sweet roses spring
And deck brown earth so sad;
Their balmy breathings and gay robes bring. To make hearts glad. And all the roses sighing To the wind as it blows; And scatter'd leaves are lying When it goes,

Two lovers meet In the dim twilight gray.

And with whispers sweet they fondly greet At close of day. And all the roses smiling At the lover's solemn vow; And hear love's voice beguiling

Even now. When summer time is o'er; And in russet autumn's cooler shade They die once more.

And all the earth lies weeping

With its strife.

## CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The giraffe will soon die out in Africa -Georgia took in \$500,000 on watermelons

-The mocking bird hates the red color as auch as the bull.

-There are 400 head of bison at the Tellowstone Park in Wyoming.

-In Saxony about 70 per cent of the workngmen earn less than \$150 a year. -Queen Victoria's new dining room at sborne cost \$100,000, and she paid for is -A raft containing 91,000 logs has been

rought to Saginaw from the Georgian Bay ountry. -The youngest man in the new House of Commons, England, is 22 years old and the

-A man in Bavaria only needs to see play twice in order to be able to repeat it scene for scene. -It is estimated that nearly 20,000 pounds

f bread are daily eaten in the Sultan of urkey's household. -Japan is shaken 500 times a year by earthquakes and has 700 stations erected for

-One thousand francs was recently paid for the broken wooden horse with which Napoleon played as a child. -There are now 3,538 journals and

macagines printed in Germany yearly, while in 1891 there were only 3,443. -Nickel 3-cent pieces of 1877 are worth 75 cents each, while those of 1878, 1882, 1883 and 1886 are worth 5 cents each. -London's six principal railway lines

carry annually over 200,000,000 people and the tramways about 150,000,000. -According to the census the Methodist Episcopal Church nad 2,229,281 communi-cants in 1890, as against 1,707,000 in 1880. -French florists are cultivating a plant

inbecomingly familiar with the divinity to emove it. -About 250,000 canary birds are raised

in Germany every year, and of these about 100,000 come to the United States and 50,000 go to England. -Several autographic letters of Luther Melancthon have been discovered in the li-

guaranteed by authentic parchments of the reign of Henry IV." -It is stated as a curious fact that sui-

cide is more prevalent in warm than in cool weather. Extreme heat breeds both melan-choly and desperation.

golden color," has been added to the collec-tion in the London Zoological Garden. -The definition of "A Friend" that took the prize in a late contest conducted by a London journal was: "The first person who comes in when the whole world goes out."

-The largest book ever known is owned

commemorative holidays. Among the anni-

versaries celebrated in the State are water-melon day, peach day, potato day and grape and cherry day. -There is, perhaps, no more eurious place on the Pacific seaboard than Iquique, which was bombarded by the Chilian fleet last year. It stands in a region where rain has never been known to fall.

ing who, when her dearly beloved father climbed the golden stairs, sent in a bill to the executors charging for the time and trouble she had in nursing him. -The world-tamous grapevine at Hamp-

California commands a premium of from \$16 to \$15. -The total number of lunatics in England and Wales increases by 1,700 a year.

-One of the few women who were privileged to call Mr. Gladstone "William" died recently near Liverpool in her 87th year. She was Mary Anne McKean, and for more than half a century she was in the service of the Gladstone family.

the moss is found is the north. If the tree be exposed to the sun the heaviest and long-est limbs will be on the south side. -The passage through the Suez Canal grows shorter every year. According to the annual report the average duration is 23

hours 31 minutes, some 35 minutes less than 12 months ago. This improvement is due to the electric light enabling the vessels to continue their voyage at night.

-The Duke of Portland possesses a collection of newspapers which has no parallel outside the British Museum. These were collected by his predecessor, the fifth Duke, who caused to be filed and bound no fewer than four sets of all the chief daily and

and battery. Thereupon the claim was made that the kiss had cancelled the grievance and there could be no cause for action. The Magistrate has the question under ad-

Janet-Why should you have informed Chloe-How could I know that you were getting sensitive, even about your professed age!

NOT "RATS," BUT "CATERPILLAR." A time there was when "rats" would make -Brooklyn Engla

"I was not aware of that."
"You would be if you had ever played poke THE HAMMOCK GIRL. The days are warm, with scents of free

The air is laden; And in the hammock through the sunny hours Now dreams the maiden. etimes she with a pout and frown awak

From dreams ambitious
To grumble at the noise her mother makes While washing dishes,

he happy; now look at me."
Neither had succeeded. -Detroit Free Press. MODERN PRECOCITY. At seventeen she seeks a way

The Universe and Love. On Olympus. Venus-Some one send for Dr.

-Why. Venus, dear, what's the troubles Venus-Cupid's just got back from those horrid summer resorts again and I'm afraid he's going to have brain fever, -Chicago Ness.

Cholers, if it arrives, will have to fight for a foothold on United States soil. While the Marine Hospital service is aroused to a vigilance exceptionally active in guarding the coast against the dreaded invasion, the health authorities at the various seaports have made quiet but thorough preparations to meet the enemy, even to the laying in of large extra supplies of carbolic acid and other disinfectants. Should the disease get started in the cities—it becomes epidemic only in crowded communities—a sanitary

In such an event, an important part of the measures adopted will be the thorough dis-infecting of infected houses. Experience has proved that in this way the disease on be most effectually and speedily stamped out. During the last cholera epidemic in New York in 1866, 1,000 cases occurred in widely-separated localities, 362 dwellings in the city being infected; but in no instance did the disease spread beyond the house in which it first appeared. A peculiarity of cholers, which has not yet been satisfactorily explained, is its tendency to break ou

bly be conveyed across the ocean in clothing and merchandise. It is known to medical science as a "portable" disease. For this reason steerage passengers on the Hamburg American steamship line have been subected for three weeks past to a severe and inusual hardship, every one of them being unusual hardship, every one of them being compelled on arriving at New York to take a bath. Merchandise and clothing from all infected ports are subjected to disinfecting processes. Although cholera germs are portable, they will not propagate their kind under ordinary conditions, except in the alimentary canal of a human being or other animal. They will multiply rapidly on gelatine in a "culture-tube," but they could hardly do the same thing in any sort of food on board of a vessel. The moisture they require for that purpose would quickly cause anything edible to decay and be destroyed.

on sea and land which have hitherto been deemed mysterious; and it certainly indicates the necessity for a thorough test of the eyes of engineers, pilots, signalmen and others who are intrusted with the movement of trains and of water craft.

As to the causes of color blindness, the committee report that in the greater number of instances it proceeds from congenital defects that cannot be remedied; but it is

Mrs. Livermore's Hubby Now the Head of New York, Aug. 27 .- Baron Raymond de Seilliere and his wife, formerly Mrs. Liver-more, of New York, were in this city to-day to learn the circumstances of the death of Baron Roger de Seilliere. Baron Raymond heard of his brother's death in this city while he was at Newport. He immediately sent a message to Superintendent Byrnes, asking for the particulars. The Superin-tendent replied that he did not know any-thing about the affair, and that he had made

thing about the affair, and that he had made no investigation.

Baron Raymond then came on himself. His wife, who accompanied him, said that Baron Roger died two days ago at the house of friends in this city. She declined to give the names of the friends. Consul General d'Abzac referred all who inquired to the Health Department. The officers of the Health Department declined to say when Baron Roger de Seilliere became deaf and dumb in his infancy. He spent most of his time in traveling after the death of his parents. He had a large income, and was well known for his generosity. Baron Raymond de Seilliere is now the head of the house. The Baron had considerable trouble with his American creditors when he came over to marry Mrs. Livermore. They attached his wardrobe.

THE health officers are alive to their responsibilities, and if the citizens do then share the appearance of one or two cases asibilities, and if the citizens do their would do no more harm than is occasioned

The risk is too great to take any chances of delay. The situation demands the most decisive measures and it is believed that a

CHOLERA rarely enters the ports of any country where the quarantine is rigidly carried out. While all Europe is anxious some of the authorities appear to be inef cient. It is hoped that the American at thorities will be vastly more vigilant .- Wast

Oxe lesson which cholers teaches is emi nently salutary, and in some parts of the

in this country. Let the quarantine agains the admission of cholera on this side of the

which bears a flower that is white in the morning, red at noon and blue at night. -When the Turk goes to his mosque to

> brary of an obscure town in the Prussian province of Saxony. -A French prince advertises that he desires to sell his title and arms, "the whole

> -An eel that is ordinary in all respects except that it has a skin of a "beautiful

> by Queen Victoria. It is 18 inches thick and weighs 63 pounds, and cotains the addresses of congratulation on the occasion of her jub--Colorado appears to show a surplus of

-That was a shrewd sort of girl at Read-

ton Court, the largest in England and supposed to be 125 years old, bore nearly 1,200 bunches of ripe grapes this year. The fruit was packed in boxes and sent to the Queen. -Half eagles of 1795, 1797, 1798 and 1828 can be sold for from \$15 to \$35 each. Quarter engles of gold issued in 1796, 1797 and 1826 are valued at \$19 each. The \$50 gold piece of

Fifteen thousand people go mad every year, or five out of every 10,000 people alive in that country enter an asylum as inmates during the very the year.

-The points of the compass can be told from trees by the following simple observations: The side of a tree on which most of

-Bellefonte physicians are reported to be puzzled over a barometrical sort of young lady of that place, who is of the most ami-able and pleasani disposition in clear, sunny weather, but who gets ugly and morose when clouds gather, and so unruly before a big storm that she has to be restrained.

weekly newspapers, metropolitan and pro--Two English women fought, made up their quarrel, and kissed. Then one of them caused the arrest of the other for assault

MISCELLANEOUS MERRIMENT. him of the fact that I was 25? Chloe—I didn't think you would be offended. Janet—But it was uncalled for —

The girl elimb up a pillar, But nowadays it seems to t The horrid "caterpillar." "Miss Blimms is so shy a creature, don't "Yes. She inherits that trait from her father."

Two old wrecks meet each other. "I was happy and tried to be rich," said one; "now look at me."
"And I," said the other, "was rich and tried to

Her intellect to prove,